



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

There is as much diversity of opinion regarding the probable effect of the orders entered by the electoral commission yesterday as there was concerning the character of those orders before they were entered—that is, among the democrats, for the radicals are confident that the same eight who voted for the orders will continue a unit on all the other questions of importance, that will come before them; and it may be so, for when three judges of the Supreme Court decide that because the people of a State, in obedience to the orders of the President, allowed a fraud to be committed, it shall obtain the sanction of law, it is impossible to tell what other legal travesty they may not assent to. Whatever they may do, however, will afford no just grounds for complaint against those Southern democrats who welcomed the commission as a means for the settlement of the existing difficulty, for their Northern brethren had tacitly consented to allow Hayes to be counted in by the President of the Senate, in preference to sustaining the loss on the stocks and bonds a forcible resistance would have occasioned, and the only remaining chance they had for securing the inauguration of the man they had elected was that afforded by the commission—slim as they feared that to be.

The tricks played by some of the people who hold authority under radical rule have ceased to provoke wrath, and become so fantastic as to be ridiculously amusing. One of the officers alluded to, a man named Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is so imbued with sectionalism that he even allows the treatment, to which criminals are to be subjected, to be determined by the portion of the country from which they hail, and his recent instructions to the collectors say "the operation of all orders of pecuniary reward hitherto made for the detection and punishment of persons employed in the illicit distillation of spirits has been suspended until further notice, so far as regards the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the Second District of Tennessee and the Second District of Alabama, and that other and more effective methods for the suppression of illicit distillation in those localities are now being put in operation."

The decision of Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, published in yesterday's Gazette, will, it is thought, put an effectual end to the Chamberlain usurpation in that State—that is so far as such a usurpation can be accomplished by legal proceedings, which, unfortunately for the welfare of the country, don't amount to much under the existing radical regime. By it Mr. Chamberlain and all holding office under him are enjoined from collecting or handling any money belonging to the State, and as their sole purpose was to possess themselves of that money, they will now, it is naturally supposed, as the accomplishment of that purpose has been frustrated, stop their efforts to cheat the people of that State out of the possession of their government.

A meeting of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore bank presidents, was lately held in Philadelphia to discuss the financial condition of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but no action was taken. The committee adjourned to meet on the 14th instant in New York, when interested parties will be heard and their views received. The finances of Virginia, will be first taken up, and the amount of her debt, extent of her revenues, lower rate of interest for her bonds, &c., be considered. The total indebtedness of the State is now about \$35,000,000 of which \$20,000,000 is in six per cent. tax receivable coupon bonds, and \$10,000,000, in four per cent. peckers.

The legal qualifications of each of the Presidential electors are being subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and it would seem with excellent reason, as it appears by the decision of the Electoral Commission that the question of the eligibility of the electors is to be taken into consideration by the Commission before they make their final award. The democrats are inspired with some hope from the order entered by the Commission yesterday, because two of the radical electors from Louisiana, and one from Illinois, are clearly ineligible,—can be proved so, and that the one from Illinois admits that he was U. S. Commissioner for the southern District of that State when elected.

The radical U. S. Senators, having, with unexampled subservience, at the command of President Grant, granted the prayer of his intimate associate, Mr. Murtagh, and stultified themselves by declining to pass the bill for the abolishment of the District of Columbia Police Board over the President's veto, though they had previously passed it unanimously, the existence of that board is prolonged, and as one of its members had to hail from Georgetown, the negro Fred Douglas was made to resign and Mr. A. H. Herr appointed in his place.

The sub-committee of the ways and means committee of the U. S. House of Representatives—Messrs. Tucker, Watterson and Burchard—have agreed to report, without amendment, the bill of Professor Seelye admitting all books published in foreign countries free of duty. It is the belief of these gentlemen that the bill will pass—that it ought to there can be no doubt, for learning, after woman, is God's best gift to man, and should be as free as air and water.

In Lexington, Ky., the best grade of Durham and Alderney cows, with calves, sell at \$50 to \$60 each only.

As many think that the only chance Mr. Tilden now has rests upon the Oregon case, it is of interest to know that the radicals have determined to oppose that claim upon the ground that Governor Grover had no right to decide to whom the certificates were to be delivered, but only to deliver them, the Secretary of State being the officer authorized by law to decide who were entitled to them, and that as there was no appeal made by Gov. Grover to any action of the Secretary, the Governor's action was invalid.

The Electoral Commission, by the orders they entered yesterday, have before them, in the Florida case, three sets of certificates and accompanying papers: those of the radical electors, sent by Gov. Stearns; those of the Tilden electors, sent by Gov. Drew, and those containing the record of the Circuit Court of Florida, the latter, it is asserted by the radicals, being of no effect, as the action of the Circuit Court has been appealed from, and is therefore not final.

The U. S. Senate yesterday refused to agree to the House amendment to the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the printing deficiency, requiring that Government printers shall not be paid more than is paid for similar work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A favorable report has been made in the U. S. Senate on the bill granting Messrs. Latrobe, Garrett and others, of Baltimore, permission to lay telegraph cables between Europe and the United States.

A resolution has passed the U. S. Senate authorizing the issue of ammunition to States that the Government has furnished with arms.

News of the Day.

A meeting of Irish Nationalists was held in New York yesterday afternoon. J. O'Donovan Rossa presiding, to make arrangements for the funeral of John O'Mahony, late Head Center of Fenian organizations. It was decided to take the remains to Ireland for interment, and free passage across the ocean has been proffered for the remains and escort by the Williams & Guion line. A committee of thirteen, with General T. F. Burke, chairman, was appointed to make preparations for a public demonstration before the remains of the dead Fenian leader are carried away on an ocean steamer. The body is embalmed, and will be laid in state for at least one day.

A large number of persons were in attendance at New York Pattersalls, yesterday, one of the chief attractions being a sale of fifteen very fine blooded dogs, the property of James Gordon Bennett. The bidding was not very spirited, and the animals brought very low prices. A Gordon setter dog, aged three years, which originally cost \$500, and a Gordon setter bitch, three years old, which also cost \$500, originally, were sold to Dr. Helbert—the first for \$26 and the latter for \$12.50. The other dogs brought from \$5 to \$17 each.

The Governor of New Jersey has relieved Ryan and Oshwald, who were sentenced to be executed on the 9th instant, until the 5th inst. This was done to give an opportunity to have the whole case opened for review on a writ of error.

The Reform Club of Worcester, Mass., to which "high or low, rich or poor, black or white" were at first invited, has voted to reject colored applicants for membership. The vote stood 76 to 33.

Dr. W. D. McGuire, of Clarke county, Va., died last Sunday.

NEW BOOKS.—"A Princess of Thule," by William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phœnix," "Madcap Violet," "A Daughter of Heth," "The Maid of Kellicena," "Green Pastures and Picaresque," &c., said to be one of the author's most interesting productions. It is neatly bound in cloth, and is printed in type that is agreeable to the eye. "The Maid," a romance by the author of "Arista," "Victor Lascar," &c., in paper. Both are published by Harper & Brothers, and were received from Mr. George E. French, 95 King street.

The Southern Review, Baltimore, Md., Dr. A. T. Bledsoe editor. The January number of this Review requires no further notice than the simple announcement of its appearance. The deservedly high estimation in which it is held makes its readers look forward with renewed interest to each number, and the contents of the present one, varied and deeply interesting, ably sustain its wide reputation: "The Four Gospels," "Women of the Revolution," "Louis IX., King of France," "The Graphic Arts," "A Matron and Maid of Greek Romance," "Terms of Communion," "The Rose in Poetry," "Bishop McTear's Discourse," with a "Vindication" of the editor's Philosophy, in reply to Dr. R. L. Dabney, of the Southern Presbyterian Review, which will be read with much interest. The "Miscellany" contains the solution of the celebrated problem promised in the last number.

Foreign News.

The British Parliament meets to-day. The Eastern question will be the feature of the session. Grave differences are reported between Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Rumors of the resignation of Lord Salisbury are in circulation.

The British steamer Ethel has been wrecked and nineteen lives lost.

There is a crisis in the Austrian cabinet on the Hungarian bank question.

Russia has sentenced a number of republican students to penal servitude or transportation.

Bombay advices report that the cotton crop of that presidency has been severely damaged by excessive rains.

In the sugar market in Glasgow yesterday, prices were about three pence per cwt. lower, except for the finest crystals, which were a small fraction better.

Information has been received of the burning of the cane fields on the Bearacraion and Santa Rosaba plantations, near Cienfuegos.

Advices from the interior of Cuba report the continued activity of the Spanish troops and numerous skirmishes.

Gen. Revueltas and several subordinate officers are preparing, in evident haste, to quit Matamoros. They will cross the Rio Grande and take a steamer at Brazos, Texas, for New Orleans. Although Revueltas for weeks past has proclaimed he was acting by authority of Diaz, it is now believed his pretended orders from Diaz were not genuine, and after plundering all the foreign merchants he could lay his hands on, he is now endeavoring to avoid Gen. Canstela, who is looking for him to take command of the frontier for the Diaz government. It is not known who will command until Canstela comes, but it is feared Fortes's banditti will come in tomorrow. There is consequently great excitement and apprehension among foreigners of their being again plundered.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Feb. 7, 1877.—The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Simpson, conferring on the policemen of Alexandria city certain powers of constables. It has passed both houses:—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the policemen of the city of Alexandria, from time to time appointed or elected, and qualified according to law, shall, during their continuance in office, in addition to their powers under the ordinances of said city, have and exercise within the limits of said city, all power and authority which is possessed or can be exercised by a constable in said city, except they shall not execute any civil process.

This act shall be in force from its passage. The House Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the Governor's message, recommending the abolition of the offices of Register of the Land Office and 2nd Auditor, to-day adopted a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subject. So the offices will not be abolished.

The special committee appointed to consider the memorial of C. R. Mason and others in reference to the lease of the James River and Kanawha canal, made their report to-day. The committee, in concluding their report, say:—

"Being thoroughly satisfied that the best interest of the State—indeed, the existence of the canal—requires its extension to Clifton Forge, the offer made to the House by C. N. Mason, Dennis Shannahan, and W. C. O. Randolph to lease it of the company for a term of years, and to extend it to Clifton Forge, could excite the liveliest interest, and when this offer was referred to your committee for consideration and report and the parties making it renewed their offer in a more enlarged, precise, and definite form, your committee could but entertain a hope that the proposition referred to them might be of such a character as to justify its acceptance by the requisite assurance that the canal would be speedily completed to Clifton Forge, and that all apprehension of the loss of this great interest of the State might therefore be dismissed. Your committee deem it well to remind the House that the persons proposing to lease the canal are citizens of Virginia of high social position, distinguished for integrity and worth, of large experience in public works, and remarkable for the energy and promptness with which they have uniformly executed the contracts in which they have heretofore been concerned, &c."

Your committee say nothing about the extension of the canal from Buchanan to Clifton Forge by railroad, because they are fully satisfied that such an improvement would leave the canal at Buchanan to "begin to lie there, and finally perish in its whole length."

Your committee are entirely satisfied that without the homogeneous extension of the water line to Clifton Forge, the James River and Kanawha Company can never be freed from its embarrassment, nor the long delayed hopes and expectations of the State be enlarged; all of which, together with the reports of the sub-committee of the special committee, are respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SMITH, Chairman.

Mr. John F. Wall, the esteemed member of the House of Delegates from Frederick, is very ill.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Smith introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Finance to report upon the expediency of leasing or selling the cyster beds owned by the State.

Among the bills reported in the House, to-day, was one to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the clerks of the County Courts of Accomac, Northumberland, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Alexandria, and Loudoun with copies of the map returned by the commissioners to arbitrate the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland.

A bill to incorporate the Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company was referred.

The Governor has issued a requisition on the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia for delivery to Wm. Ayre, Jr., State's agent, one John Henry Jones, of Fairfax county, charged with stealing a horse.

Foreign News.

London, Feb. 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, in person, to-day. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock in the Royal State carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The Royal Escort was composed of a detachment of troops. Her Majesty alighted at the Port's entrance of the Parliament building, where she was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and the great officers of State and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies, all the foreign ministers, and the Chinese and Japanese Embassies were also present. The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the Sword of State before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the throne the Lord High Chancellor read the Royal speech. The Queen says: "The House of Commons has the close of the last session of Parliament had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, and engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously awaited for an opportunity when my good offices might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. Her Majesty then refers to the basis which, in the course of the negotiation, in concert with other powers, she deemed expedient to submit to the Porte for the restoration of peace and the Porte's action thereon. While proceeding to act in this mediation she thought it right, after enquiry into facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses committed in Bulgaria, and express her reprobation of their perpetrators. Her Majesty next speaks of the armistice and conference in which she was represented, and says, in taking these steps, her object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe and bring about better government in the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. She regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but thinks the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers which cannot fail to have material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey. She trusts that the armistice yet unexpired will lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. She has acted in cordial co-operation with her allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, her relations continue friendly. The papers on these subjects will forthwith be laid before Parliament. Her Majesty alludes to her assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi, which was welcomed with professions of affection, and the famine in India, to arrest which every resource will be employed. The remainder of the speech is devoted to colonial and home affairs.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was not present at the opening of Parliament to-day, arrived at the House of Lords later, and was vociferously cheered, especially by the opposition. Earl Beaconsfield was also cheered.

Thursday, the 1st instant, being a delightful day, the chairman of the Board of School Trustees for Arlington district visited Arlington, Kemper and Columbia schools, and found them in good condition, and made the following notes in regard to each:—

Arlington School, colored, situated in Freedman's Village, had present one hundred scholars. They were examined in spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography and grammar, in which studies they exhibited a knowledge that reflects great credit on their teacher, Miss Lane.

At Columbia School there were about thirty scholars present, who upon examination showed considerable proficiency in all their studies. The scholars of this school have a great advantage over those of any other in the district. The parents of most of them being well educated are enabled to give their children such instruction at home upon their lessons as to make them almost perfect at school. The teacher, Miss Roberta Sisson, deserves the cordial support of both parents and pupils.

Kemper School, colored, located at Convalescent Camp, has been open for about a year only, and most of the scholars entered school then for the first time. Miss Jones is the teacher of this school, and her scholars upon examination showed they had made excellent progress. Two of the scholars were registered upon the school record as being respectively 19 and 20 years of age, but by reference to the registration books of the county they were found to be registered as voters. They will by the school law be required to pay their tuition.

On the next day Walker School, situated at Ball's Cross Roads, was visited. It was noticed that in this school the discipline is different from that of the other schools, being somewhat military in style and quite strict. The scholars were well advanced and thorough in what they had been taught. In arithmetic and geography they seemed to excel, solving the most difficult questions (the same questions asked in the other schools) with clearness and in the shortest space of time.

The Indians.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 8.—A herder who arrived here last night says that on the 5th inst., while he was herding cattle, about 50 miles southeast of this city, he came upon about thirty Cheyenne Indians. The herder was on foot when he discovered the Indians and he hid himself in the bushes until he could escape unobserved. The Indians found his pony and took it into the camp at night. The Indians drove off seven head of cattle from Shelle's ranch near Chugwater. The herders were chased by the Indians, but escaped. Last week a lot of ponies were stolen from the Red Cloud agency by White Horse thieves. A party of soldiers went in pursuit, and yesterday overtook and captured two of the thieves, recovering 25 ponies. There was a third man with the stolen ponies, who managed to escape.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.—The Maryland Coal Company held an election in New York last Tuesday for officers with the following result:—President, Henry Loveridge, Directors, Chester W. Chapin, George L. Kingsland, Ludlow Patton, Henry M. Alexander, Francis Robinson, Reuben Manly, George A. Elliot, Henry Loveridge, David Milliken, George W. Butts.

The Gordonsville Gazette says:—Mr. James Madison Mason, died at "Greenwood," in this county, last Saturday night, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He had been blind for many years, and quite feeble of late, and his passing away was in the gentle course of nature. He was the last surviving nephew of President Madison, for whom he was named.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The immediate cause of the great depression of our State is impractical legislation and the great want of population, for it is well known only with the latter can come prosperity. It would seem egotistical for a plain, unassuming citizen to attempt to point out defects, but sometimes the counsels of the wise are enlightened by views from the ignorant; and while I scarcely hope that anything that I may say would be listened to by the present governing politicians, I shall nevertheless respectfully submit my views upon some few points, and my suggestions can be taken for what they are worth.

In the first place, we are approaching a gubernatorial contest, and the number of military, banking and legal (lawyers) claimants will be innumerable, and in the consideration of their claims the special requirement of neither, in my judgment, is necessary in the present deplorable condition of the State. In the first place, as to the necessity of a military man: I hope there is not a man in the State that desires or anticipates war; and in the second place, we do not want any more consular duties and speculations upon Virginia's necessities; and in the third place, the uncertainty of the legal mind would lead to doubt its practicability, as the laws now are so complex and uncertain that honest debts cannot be collected, and capital is driven from and kept out of the State—a fact too well known to be doubted.

Now, how are the necessities of the occasion to be met? In the first place, we want a judicious selection for the Chief Executive of the State—that is, I mean we want a plain, practical business man, that has proven by his sound judgment and fidelity to his private duties that he is competent to manage his own affairs successfully and without aid; one who has gone through the crucible at his own cost; one who is not aspiring, but will only serve as his duty to his State, not simply for the emoluments or position. Such a man, successful in all private enterprises, is the one to help the old State just at this time. Such men can be found, but they are not among the governing classes; nor are they to be found always ready to mount the rostrum and pour sweet flattery into your ears, moving the populace by impulse. Experience has proven clearly that the orator is not always the man of sound and discriminating judgment. Therefore let us judge for ourselves. It only calls for a little independence, and I am sure we all have it.

I will name one such person that I think fills the bill. It is Mr. Robert Beverly, of Fauquier county, the great and successful agriculturist of Virginia. Now, I don't mean to insult any aspiring politician, nor do I desire to make Mr. Beverly a target for their aim, but for the thinking, practical man of Virginia, allow me to say there he is; his works show for themselves—a success few have achieved even in a prosperous country, much less in one whose condition is so deplorable as ours.

Mr. Beverly's large estates in different sections of Virginia, and his constant association with all classes of people in the State, make him thoroughly conversant with their wants and requirements and the best means to further those ends. Now, with such a man as Governor, possessing a sound and discriminating mind, and a legislature composed of similar men, our noble old State would be resurrected from the ashes of the past, inviting immigration, and then our barren hills would bring forth the golden grain, and wealth, happiness and prosperity would shine out resplendent, and we would be once again prosperous as well as noble old Virginia.

I say again, to the practical and responsible men of Virginia, demand to be heard in the selection of the coming candidate, and for this one time, if never again, let those who have lived by the public in the past be left at home, for they have clearly demonstrated to themselves alone does any profit or relief arise.

Secretary Morrill suffers from typhoid malarial fever of a severe grade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatches to the Gazette.

From Washington.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—The usual meeting at 10 and recess until twelve o'clock took place, and the time was then occupied in the discussion of the Eads bill, pending which the credentials of H. H. Garland, Senator-elect of Arkansas, were presented and laid on the table.

The debate was continued.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives met at 10 o'clock, but at once extended the recess till 12 m.

A bill to restore Lieut. T. A. Spencer to his rank in the army was passed, Lieut. S. having been dismissed the army for unbecoming language to his superior officer.

A letter from Wells and Anderson complaining of the place of their confinement, in a room in the basement of the Capitol, was read by Mr. Hale, who expressed his gratification at the order of the Speaker, removing them to another room, but expressing his surprise at their return to the same unwholesome and unfit room, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, concluding his remarks by offering a resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Wells and Anderson to a room where they will be more comfortable.

Mr. Cox called the attention of the House to the fact that, during the last Congress, Messrs. Irving and Stewart had been confined in the same dungeon, and it was only necessary now that the present witnesses should purge themselves of contempt of the House to be liberated.

Mr. McCreary said that the testimony wanted from the witnesses could not be produced.

Mr. Cox contended that this was no unusual punishment, but he was willing to leave the question of humanity with the Speaker and officers of the House.

Mr. Wilson, rad., considered it a gross outrage to keep the witnesses in their present quarters—a dark, damp, and unhealthy room—and appealed, as an act of humanity, to have them removed.

Mr. Hale, rad., contended that the House could not follow the precedent set by his own side last session, and said that these men, or any others, should ever have been confined in this dungeon, and that these witnesses had no control over the evidence wanted, and the House had no right to torture.

The Speaker stated that he had sought a room for the better accommodation of the witnesses, but that as a committee had use for it, the witnesses had been returned to their former quarters—a place used in all former times for the purposes to which it is now put.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., in the cause of humanity, would permit the removal of the witnesses, and he called up the case of Irving to show how less considerate the radicals had been when they had power.

Mr. Kasson eulogized the pluck of Wells, and urged their removal to another room.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Conger, Clymer—who stated that the room was not unwholesome or so very uncomfortable, and when it was considered what misery these witnesses, by their acts had brought upon thousands, he had not such kindly feelings as he might otherwise have—Banks, Lawrence and Blackburn, when

The demand for the previous question was made but not seconded, when Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the Louisiana Investigating Committee to enquire into the allegations made.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., again showed how the radicals used power in a like case, when they had control, and had read the proceedings in the Irving case before the House, fully sustaining his position and the present course pursued by the officers of the House. He showed that Irving had been imprisoned for a money transaction, while Wells, Anderson & Co., are guilty of bringing to shame and contumely the whole country and making thousands miserable.

Mr. Cox followed in defence of the present action of the House in imprisoning these witnesses, who are charged with stealing the vote of a State, and contended that the room they are in is as a palace to the place where Irving was kept.

Mr. Sparks, of Ill., explained that the investigating committee was now delayed by a demand on the part of the Board to be present to hear the testimony of those who witness against them.

Mr. Cox then proceeded, citing the case of Pat Woods, of Richmond, and others to show that the present imprisonment was but a repetition of what had been done by the humanitarians on the other side.

The question in reference was then taken by ayes and noes, resulting: Ayes, 145; noes, 87. So the resolution was referred.

A resolution to release the Louisiana Returning Board from custody was objected to and not considered.

The House then went into committee of the whole and further considered the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The joint commission on the electoral count met in open session in the Supreme Court room at 10 o'clock to-day, when

Justice Clifford announced the decision of the commission made yesterday and read the orders in reference to the testimony.

Mr. Merrick then asked that witnesses might be permitted to testify, which permission was granted, and

George P. Rainey, Attorney General of Florida, was sworn, but after giving his name and residence, to the first pertinent question asked, "At what time was the quo warrant issued?" objection was made by Mr. Everts, on the ground that the question was not permissible under the rules, and the objection was sustained, when the witness stood aside.

J. E. Youze, of Tallahassee, Florida, a lawyer, was next examined, and testified that Humphreys was a U. S. Shipping Commissioner up to August, 1866, and that up to that time witness had had business with Humphreys as commissioner.

F. C. Humphreys was then called and produced letters from Judge Wood, U. S. Circuit Judge, accepting his resignation on October 2, 1866. Also a letter from the Collector at

Tallahassee announcing his assumption of the duties of the commissioner.

Upon cross-examination it was stated that Judge Wood was in Ohio where the resignation was directed, and that no open term of the U. S. Circuit Court had been held in Florida since the resignation.

Justice Clifford then announced that it was his opinion that under the orders adopted, the whole case was now open and before the Court, whereupon

Mr. Merrick asked that, inasmuch as the question of Humphreys' eligibility was new, and as counsel on his side had made preparations to argue it at length, he would ask that three instead of two hours be allowed the objectors. The Justice thought the case had been fully argued in the opening, but upon a vote it was determined to allow the request, the opposite side being satisfied with but two hours.

Mr. Hoadley, of Cincinnati, then took the floor, and argued with much ability the whole question concerning the eligibility of electors. He urged that the case must be decided under the laws of Florida.

Judge Green, of New Jersey, followed, and urged that Humphreys, one of the so-called Hayes electors, was shown to have been a U. S. Commissioner at the time he was chosen. True he had handed his certificate to Judge Wood, but the resignation, for all the Commission knew, had remained in Judge Wood's pocket, for there was no proof that it had ever been accepted. It might as well have been in a bag or the hands of a messenger. He disputed the three certificates at length.

Hon. Samuel Shalabarger, of Ohio, followed on behalf of the Hayes and Wheeler electors, and urged that when once the electors in Florida had voted, it was the sovereign act of that State, incapable of review.

Mr. Everts followed Mr. Shalabarger, and was followed by Mr. Merrick for the Hayes electors in a masterly effort, and the Commission then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

INVESTIGATION.

Before the House Committee on Privileges and Immunities of the House to-day, Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph operator was examined in relation to telegrams received at New Orleans from New York by Kemper and the coming messages; also as to dispatches from Charles & Co., but the evidence was not of interest.

Telegraphic Summary.

The planing mills of Martin E. Murphy, Danant's lumber yard, and James Green's first store, in New York, were burned this morning. The government of Nicaragua has entered into a contract with Henry Meigs to build an inter oceanic canal by the route laid down by the American surveying party across its territory.

It is now supposed that the steamer wrecked on the New Foundland coast was the George Cromwell, and not the George Washington, as there certainly was no landing at that point. The George Cromwell had a stowaway aboard. Last evening ex-Gov. Grover arrived at Salem overland from the East. Mr. Grover after formally turning over the executive office to Secretary Chadwick, now acting governor, will return immediately to Washington to assume his seat in the Senate on March 4th.

John T. Douglass, president of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, and a director in the Life Association of America, and Edwin W. Bryant, the actuary of both companies, and Vice President of the former, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury of St. Louis for perjury.

The steamer Boston struck a tow boat on this morning at Seelieville, Ohio, and sank to her upper deck. No lives were lost. She was the largest up river steamer running.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy at London has decided in favor of the United States on appeal from the decision of the trustee in the liquidation of Clows, Habicht & Co.

The ash and blind warehouse of Claws & Banford and Masonic Hall at Stafford Springs, near Hartford, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

Oliver S. Chapman, of Mass., a well known railroad contractor and for some time director of the Union Pacific Railroad, fell dead in Boston this morning.

Simpson and Dennis, coal-dealers of Buffalo, have failed.

A committee appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday in support of the proposed repeal of Federal taxation on the circulation of deposits and capital of banks. They presented various parts of the country, and were heard in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association, which includes in its membership more than two thousand national and savings banks and private banks.

FINANCIAL.

\$20. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.
ALEX